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RP058

Improving Food Security Through Community Empowerment Based on Agricultural Partnership in Wak Lolang Village Tanjung Pinang City

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Abstract

Community empowerment is an effort or process to raise awareness, willingness, and the ability of the community to recognize, overcome, maintain, protect, and improve their welfare. One of the ways to realize community empowerment can be implemented is through a group of people who want to participate in it. This is one solution for farmers to be more effective in developments in agriculture. The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research method. The analysis technique in this study uses qualitative analysis techniques by revealing facts of circumstances, phenomena, variables, and circumstances that occur when the research is running and presenting the real facts and concluding. The result of the research is an analysis of partnership activities with the community in the form of farming activities in the agricultural sector to the marketing of agricultural products whose final goal is to increase food security. Besides, this partnership program also produces a legal farmer group with the name "Maju Mapan" which is a legal entity. Through community empowerment, especially the residents of Kampung Wak lolang Tanjung Moco, it appears that in the context of increasing food security, community empowerment activities based on partnerships in agriculture can be carried out.

Keywords: Community Empowerment, Food Security, Agriculture

1. INTRODUCTION

At this time, the Indonesian people and even the world are experiencing problems related to the disease outbreak, namely *Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2* (SARS-CoV-2) which is better known as the Coronavirus, where this disease outbreak has become a problem for Indonesian people, especially problems in the economic sector. This is because the coronavirus makes Indonesians need to be more careful when outside the home or when meeting with someone so that the government also makes policies related to minimizing outdoor activities which cause companies, shops, shopping centers, and places. - a place that raises a crowd. This government policy resulted in a large number of workers being sent home which also had an economic impact on these workers.

The World Food Organization or Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) conveyed the threat of food scarcity during the COVID-19 pandemic. Responding to a warning from the FAO, President Jokowi has ordered his staff to continue to control the availability of

staples to the regions on April 13, 2020, and ordered his staff via video conference in Jakarta on Thursday, April 30, 2020, at the National Development Planning Conference (Musrenbangnas) to review resilience readiness food from production to distribution stage. The Ministry of Agriculture as an institution that has responsibility in the agriculture and food sector has also prepared various strategies to face the challenges of food security during this corona pandemic (kependudukan.lipi.go.id, 2020).

The issue of food security is very important as well as being vulnerable to problems in disaster situations, including catastrophic disease outbreaks such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Food security indicates the availability of access to food sources so that they can meet basic needs (Rosales & Mercado, 2020). The condition of the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in the availability of access to food being exacerbated by the worsening of the pandemic itself and the restrictions on population movement that follows. This is also following Burgui (2020), which states that an outbreak of a disease that occurs in the world will increase the number of people experiencing hunger and malnutrition.

According to Siche (2020), there are three groups most vulnerable to being affected by the COVID-19 outbreak, namely the poor, farmers, and children. The existence of vulnerable groups of farmers is a unique phenomenon because they are producers of foodstuffs on which everyone depends. During this pandemic, small farmers do not have access to a large market, so their agricultural products are only sold in moderation at local markets at low prices. Besides, the increasing price of other necessities, including the price of agricultural materials, also adds to the vulnerability of farmers.

The declining economy has made many groups think of a way out of the current economic problems. One of them is establishing a food security program that helps the community by improving the food conditions of the local community. This also encourages higher education institutions to create community service activities or better known as real work lectures related to the food security program.

With such conditions, community empowerment efforts are the main program that needs to be carried out by various parties. The involvement of the government, community institutions, universities, or other related organizations is needed. Because during the current COVID 19 pandemic, collaborative roles are an important activity in solving problems quickly.

Higher education is an educational institution that has a role in organizing community empowerment. Community service is carried out in the form of activities that are following the academic culture, expertise, and/or scientific autonomy of the academic community and the socio-cultural conditions of the community (Wirosuhardjo, 2015). Community empowerment that can be done in an academic activity called a Real Work Lecture. In this activity, the Raja Haji College of Social and Political Sciences held a Real Work Lecture which had a scope in the fields of agriculture, plantation, livestock, and fisheries. The Real Work Lecture activity has a continuous goal of getting out of the Covid-19 pandemic problem, namely students helping, motivating, or mobilizing local communities to be more innovative and have a creative nature in their family's economy.

This community empowerment activity was carried out in the area of Kampung Wak Lolang Tanjung Moco, District of Bukit Bestari, Dompak Sub-District, Tanjungpinang City. Dompak Sub-District is an area that has people who work as farmers and even have a farmer group but has not been legalized as a farmer group based on law or legally. So that if the community within this farmer group is developed, it will form a community that takes the initiative to improve their living conditions. One of the ways to help develop local communities is to form farmer groups that are legal entities so that the government can help provide the necessary infrastructure, which this assistance can help develop the farmer groups themselves.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

a. Community Empowerment

Empowerment is a series of activities to strengthen and or optimize empowerment in terms of ability or competitive advantage or weak groups in society, including individuals who experience poverty problems (Theresia, et al, 2015). In the context of community empowerment, the goal of empowerment is to release the shackles of poverty and underdevelopment and strengthen the position of the layers of society in the social and power structure (Theresia, et al., 2015; Setyadiharja, et al, 2019). Community empowerment is a process in which people, especially those who are resource-poor, women, and other neglected groups, are supported to be able to improve their welfare independently. In this process, non-governmental organizations act as facilitators who accompany the community empowerment process (Theresia, et al, 2015). According to Soleh (2014: 77) states that empowerment must be based on the importance of individual development in the journey of community and national growth. So the empowerment process must be carried out by working with the community so that they can increase their dignity. Empowering is an effort to increase the dignity of the layers of society who are in a condition unable to escape the traps of poverty and underdevelopment or in other words empowering the community is enabling and independent of the community.

The role played by empowerment is essential to strengthen the power or ability so that society becomes more independent. Therefore empowerment can be interpreted as a process of strengthening capacity (Theresia, et al, 2015). What is meant by capacity is as explained by Theresia, et al. (2015) as follows.

1. capacity is the ability to demonstrate or play its function effectively, efficiently, and sustainably,
2. capacity is not something passive, but a continuous process,
3. Human resource capacity development is the center of capacity building,
4. what is meant by institutional, is not limited in a narrow sense but also in a broad sense, regarding behavior, values, and others.

To empower organizations outside the government, it is necessary to think about the empowerment model. As an organization, it should have strong institutions, management capabilities, sufficient resources, and improve performance. Borrowing the concept of good governance, empowering non-governmental organizations as agents of change should start from the capacity building. Thus the empowerment model carried out is related to institutions which include efficiency, function, visionary leadership style, discretion in decision making, relationship functionalization, and interactive

communication in a departmental relationship. The output of empowerment at this level is based on institutional problems in the form of an established reform agency organization. If the reformer agency has an established organization status, it has the right to "partner" to provide input on the performance of the government in implementing community empowerment. In addition, at this level, reforming agents are on a scale that is starting to be calculated and their voice heard (Sulistiyani, 2004).

b. Community Empowerment through Food Security

According to Suharyanto (2011), there are four sub-systems of comprehensive empowerment of food security in Indonesia, namely: (i) the availability of food in sufficient quantities and types for the entire population, (ii) smooth and even distribution of food, (iii) food consumption every individual who meets the adequacy of balanced nutrition, which has an impact on (iv) the nutritional status of the community.

Narrow food security reviews the food security system from the input aspect, namely food production, and supply. As is well known, both nationally and globally, the availability of abundant food that exceeds the food needs of the population does not guarantee that the entire population is free from hunger and malnutrition. The broad concept of food security starts from the ultimate goal of food security, namely the level of human welfare. Therefore, the first target of the Millennium Development Goals (MGDs) is not to achieve food production or supply, but to reduce poverty and darkness as indicators of community welfare.

c. Collaborative Governance

In supporting community empowerment, it is necessary to have a balanced contribution from the three main pillars between the government, the private sector, and society (Sulistiyani, 2004). Therefore a collaborative approach is needed in this context. Collaborative Governance is a process in which various stakeholders are bound to carry out the interests of each agency in achieving common goals. (Subarsono, 2016).

Another paradigm of collaborative governance was put forward by John Wanna (Purnomo, et al, 2018), which defines that cooperation means collaborating or working together with other parties, whether it is an individual, group, or organization. Referring to Wildavsky and Wanna (Purnomo, et al, 2018), cooperation includes several dimensions: First, it includes cooperation to build togetherness, increase consistency, and straighten out activities between actors. Second, cooperation can also be a negotiation process, which includes preparation for compromises and making agreements. Third, it can also be a form of mutual anticipation through a series of rules for possible mistakes that will occur. Fourth, cooperation can also be power and coercion, the ability to drive results. Fifth, cooperation includes future commitments and their intensity, planning, or preparation to straighten out the activities to be carried out. And finally, cooperation includes involvement, the process of developing internal motivation, and personal commitment to the project to be worked on. Another perspective that is meant by collaborative governance is governance where government institutions directly involve actors outside the government (both the community/community, NGOs, and the private sector) in the formal decision-making process, which is oriented towards mutual interests (Ansell and Gash, 2008; Purnomo, et al, 2018; Setyadiharja, et al, 2019).

Its purpose is to implement policies and manage programs and resources together. From this perspective several important keywords must be noted, namely: (1) cooperation is initiated by government institutions, (2) the involvement of non-government actors, (3) all actors are involved in the policy-making process, (4) cooperation forums are organized and designed jointly, (5) the purpose of the cooperation forum is to make decisions together, and (6) the focus of cooperation is in policymaking and governance (Ansell and Gash, 2008; Purnomo, et al, 2018; Setyadiharja, et al. 2019).

By using a different term, namely cross-sector collaboration, John M Bryson and Barbara C. Crosby define collaboration as the process of sharing information, resources, activities, and capabilities carried out by various organizations in one or several sectors to get the desired results that cannot be achieved. obtained if only done by organizations that are in one sector only. Bryson and Corby emphasized that the use of the term cross-sector collaboration to indicate the involvement of government, business, non-profit, charity organizations, communities, and other public institutions as a whole. From the illustration of some of the definitions stated above, it can be concluded that collaborative governance is a new paradigm in government where the community, business sector, NGOs, and other stakeholders are involved in the decision-making process, policy implementation, and governance in general. The orientation of this involvement is an effort to solve big problems that cannot be solved by one party alone but requires cooperation from various parties. So that the orientation is the success of the policy following common goals and objectives. Even though ideally the initiation of the collaboration would come from the government (Purnomo, et al, 2018).

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted with a qualitative approach. The location of this research is Kampung Wak Lolang Tanjung Moco, Dompak Sub-District, Tanjungpinang City. The object of this research is the Maju Mapan Farmer Group, the Military District Command 03/15 Bintan as a supervisory agency for the Maju Mapan Farmer Group, Dompak Sub-District Government, and the Department of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries of Tanjungpinang City. This research was conducted through in-depth interviews and participant observation by the research team for approximately 40 days. The sample technique used is purposive sampling, where the informants taken are those who are able to answer the objectives and research problems.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

One of the problems during the COVID 19 pandemic, the food problem is one of the problems that must be resolved, one of the parties that produce food is the farmers. However, in the case of the COVID 19 pandemic, farmers also experienced problems due to limited access and purchasing power as well as quite an alarming economic turnover. The existence of the COVID-19 pandemic which is increasingly spreading will be a threat to the global economy and including the economy in Indonesia, this can be seen from the activity and mobility of humans that have begun to decrease in both the economic and other sectors (Atmojo in Hamdi and Atmojo, 2020). Including the agricultural sector is one sector that is affected. If this sector is in effect for too long, then there will be another variable that will be threatened, namely the food variable. A series of limited access and reach as well as the mobilization of goods and services in Indonesia cause farmers to be

worried and their concern in producing foodstuffs will have a further impact on food availability. Therefore, in the context of this case, the partnership approach is the solution. The partnership can be translated as a partnership or partnership. It can also be interpreted as a form of alliance between two or more parties that form a cooperation bond based on an agreement and a sense of mutual need to increase the capacity and capability in a certain business field, or certain goals, to obtain better results (Sulistiyani, 2004). This includes increasing the capacity of farmers in producing food and also the institutional capacity of farmers.

So following the stages of the partnership described by Subarsono (2016), the stages of partnership or collaboration carried out in the context of community empowerment to achieve food security are as follows.

a. Identification of Community Empowerment Programs and Partners

As with the stages of partnership in community empowerment described by Subarsono (2016), namely identifying projects or programs and partners. In this stage, according to Subarsono (2016), the things that are done are as follows.

1. identify demand and anticipate growing demand for public service facilities to be partnered,
2. preparing the reference frame for the feasibility study, in this stage, the boundaries of the program that are of interest to the implementing party for community empowerment are identified,
3. feasibility study work,

After this stage, the next step is the selection of a business partner, in this stage, the facilitator collaborates with partners in implementing community empowerment. Based on the data obtained in this study, the first stage in establishing partnerships in community empowerment is to determine the location of community empowerment. The location for community empowerment was carried out in Wak Lolang Village on a plantation area. The following is a map of the location of community empowerment.

Figure 1. Location Map for Community Empowerment

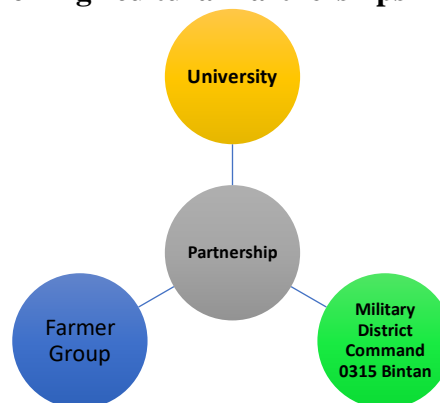


Source: Google Maps, 2020

At this initial stage, collaborating with partners begins with coordination with the Bintan District Military Command 0315 which in this context acts as a supervisor for farmer groups in the Wak Lolang Village area. The Wak Lolang Farmer Group at the beginning of the process of establishing partnership cooperation in community empowerment was still a farmer group under the guidance of the 0315 Bintan Military District Command and especially under the guidance of the Village Guidance Officer (Babinsa), not yet an independent Farmer Group. In the meeting between the Raja Haji Tanjungpinang College of Social and Political Sciences as a university and also a facilitator in community empowerment, an agriculture-based community empowerment partnership program was agreed.

This agreement is proof that a partnership program has occurred as stated by Sulistiyani (2004) that a partnership can be formed if it meets the requirements, namely; there are two or more parties, have the same vision in achieving goals, there is an agreement, and need each other. In this case, the partners who partnered with each other were universities, the Indonesian National Army, represented by the Military District Command 0315 Bintan, and farmer groups in Wak Lolang Village. The purpose of a partnership is to achieve better results and provide mutual benefits between partners (Sulistiyani, 2004). The parties involved in this partnership can be described in the following picture.

Figure 2. Mapping of Actors Formulating Agreements on Community Empowerment Based on Agricultural Partnerships



Source: Processed Primary Data, 2020

Based on the picture above, it appears that there has been a collaborative government which has characteristics, namely that forums are formally formed and come together and agree forums aim to make decisions by agreement (Ansell and Gash, 2008; Purnomo, et al, 2018; Setyadiharja et al, 2019).

b. Implementation of the Community Empowerment Program Based Farming Partnership

The basis for community empowerment in this context is to want to answer the problem of food security which is one of the problems during the COVID 19 pandemic. Therefore. The activity carried out in community empowerment at the Wak Lolang Village Farmer Group is an Agriculture-Based Partnership. So all programs carried out are programs based on agriculture. Based on the results of interviews and observations at the research location, the programs carried out are as follows.

1. Agricultural Soil Processing. In this program, the steps taken were to collect the land belonging to the Wak Lolang Village Farmers Group, the land clearing was carried out using heavy agricultural equipment such as modern plow machines owned by the Farmer Group, besides creating planting and nursery sites. This program is implemented for 1 week which is carried out in July 2020,
2. Cleansing of Agricultural Land. In this program, the steps taken are to clear land for planting and nurseries. This program is carried out for approximately 1 week in July 2020,
3. Corn and Kale Nursery. In this program, the parties involved, including universities and farmer groups in Wak Lolang village, conduct seedlings of food crops such as maize and kale which are carried out on farmer groups' land in Wak Lolang Village. This program is implemented for approximately 1 week in July 2020 until food commodities reach harvest time in August 2020,
4. Making drainage. In this stage. So the program carried out is making irrigation channels so that the seeds that have been planted are properly irrigated so that they can flourish, as well as watering by the universities and farmer groups.
5. Harvest and Sales of Results. At this stage, food products that are ready to be harvested are picked, such as kale and corn, which are ready to be produced and sold. Apart from being sold, agricultural products are also distributed to people

experiencing food shortages. This program is carried out in the middle to the end of August 2020. Below is a photo of the process of one of the programs above. The empowerment program through this agricultural partnership has succeeded in producing 270 kilograms of kale and 16-18 kilograms of corn. The production of this crop is sold in Bintan Regency, which is a district that is bordered close to the community empowerment location.

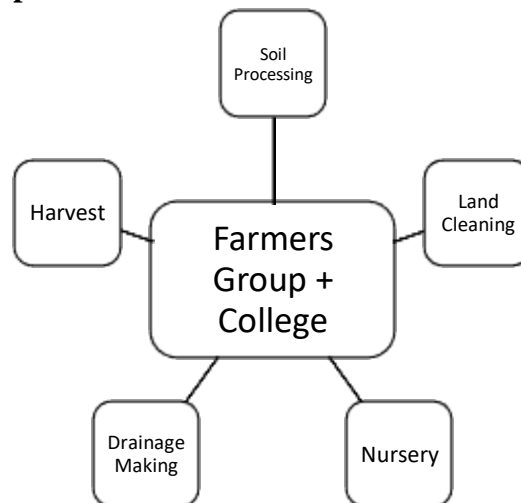
Figure 3. Implementation of Nursery and Harvest of Foodstuffs



Source: Researcher's Documentation, 2020

Based on the explanation above, all community empowerment programs can be briefly described based on the following figure.

Figure 4. The process of implementing community empowerment based on agricultural partnerships



Source: Processed Primary Data, 2020

Based on the picture above, it can be concluded that the partnership built-in community empowerment based on agricultural partnerships is a mutualistic partnership. A mutualistic partnership is an alliance of two or more parties who are equally aware of the

important aspects of a partnership, namely to provide mutual benefits and get more benefits, so that they can achieve goals more optimally. Starting from an understanding of the importance of doing a partnership, two or more agents/organizations who have the same or different status collaborate, and both get benefits (Sulistiyani, 2004). In this case, the university as a facilitator of community empowerment benefits from the implementation of the three principles of higher education in the field of community empowerment, the output of which is an increase in food production in the community, while farmer groups get productivity benefits from the assistance of higher education and gain economic benefits.

c. *Institutional Legalization of Mapan Maju Farmers Group*

Institutions have broad definitions, and many concepts are based on rules of conduct, norms, and approaches. In other words, institutions are tools used by humans to organize all forms of interaction in a structured and systematic manner, including in the family, market environment, companies, sports leagues, churches, private associations, and government at all levels (Ostrom, 2005; Purnomo, 2018). Institutions are rules of the game within the community that are formally formed and contained, and these rules are obstacles that humans can design in shaping human interaction (North, 1990; Purnomo, 2018).

Based on the data in the study, it was found that the farmer groups in Wak Lolang Village had not initially been formed as a legal institution, so the farmers gathered informally. So in the research conducted by the university, which in this case was carried out by the Raja Haji College of Social and Political Sciences, attempted to legalize farmer groups in the form of legal farmer group organizations. The stages carried out by the university in terms of legalizing the farmer group institution in Wak Lolang Village are as follows.

1. Discuss together, farmers, heads of neighborhoods and explain the aims and objectives of forming a group,
2. Counseling and providing understanding to farmer group members based on our goals and objectives to help form the group.
3. Conducting discussions with the Department of Agriculture, Food, and Fisheries of Tanjung Pinang City regarding the requirements for forming farmer groups.
4. Discuss again with the head of neighborhoods to be able to invite prospective members to make an official report, in consultation with the members.
5. After obtaining the results of the minutes, the Maju Mapan Farmers Group was formed which already had a chairman and other managers and we immediately conducted counseling to each prospective member and at the same time collected data on prospective members.
6. Request approval from the Head of the Dompak Sub-District Government and Head of neighborhoods.
7. After obtaining approval from the Dompak Sub-District Government and the Head of neighborhoods, we immediately forced the member data files and minutes that had been approved by the Head of Dompak Sub-District Government and the Head of neighborhoods to the Department Agriculture, Food, and Fisheries of Tanjungpinang City.
8. Conducting a location survey with the Field Agricultural Facilitator at the Department Agriculture, Food, and Fisheries of Tanjungpinang City.

9. Then proceed to the stage of making a decree issued by the Head of Dompak Sub-District Government, indicating that the Maju Mapan group is officially established, the legalization is in the form of the Dompak Sub-District Government Decree No. 19 of 2020 concerning Maju Mapan Farmer Group in Kampung Wak Lolang Tanjung Moco,
10. This stage installs the nameplate of the Maju Mapan Farmer group
11. Then submit a decision letter to the head of the farmer group,
12. Handover of certificates to the Military District Command 0315-Bintan which was directly supervised by the Village Guidance Officer of the Military District Command 01-Dompak Sub-District.

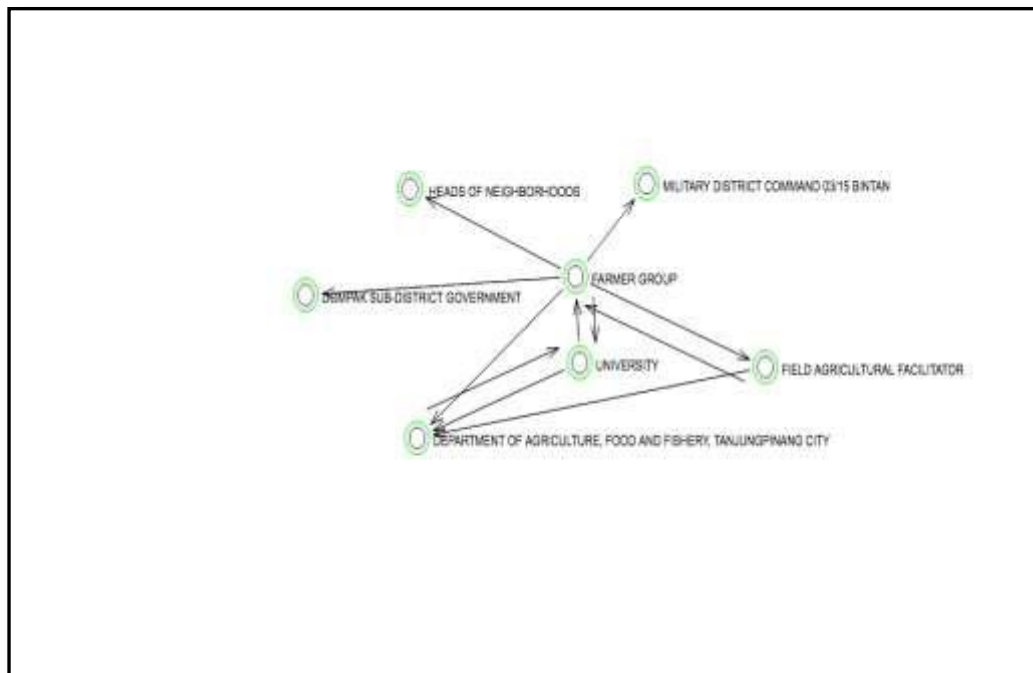
Based on the Dompak Sub-District Government Decree No. 19 of 2020 concerning Maju Mapan Farmer Group in Wak Lolang Village, has institutionalized this farmer group with a total of 20 farmers. With the legalization of farmer groups, it is hoped that it will increase the responsibility and obligation to develop these farmer groups. The legalization of this Farmer Group organization is in the context of increasing the capacity of the entity or institution. In contrast to individual capacity development which emphasizes the quality of the individual for himself, the development of the capacity of an entity or organization is more emphasized on developing the quality of the entity or organization (Theresia, et al, 2015). Furthermore, Theresia, et al. (2015) explained that the capacity of the entity or organization includes:

1. Clarity of vision, mission, and organizational culture.
2. The clarity of the organizational structure, competencies, and strategies that will be taken to achieve organizational goals or effectiveness,
3. Organizational processes or organizational management which include planning, organizing, implementing, financing, and controlling,
4. Development of the number and quality of resources including human resources, financial resources, information resources, facilities, and infrastructure.
5. Interaction between individuals in the organization,
6. Interaction with organizational entities with other stakeholders.

The legal legality of the local organizations that have been formed also provides a strong status so that local organizations can take action and take legal policies against irregularities committed by community groups, administrators, and the government concerning program funds. On the other hand, a legitimate local organization can act as a representative for all community groups in the event of a dispute with an outside party. And another benefit is that these local organizations can facilitate the growth of village financial institutions. And even with the legal status owned by local organizations, they can make transactions through agreements on accounts payable, work contracts and others for the development of community groups' businesses, with other parties, both individuals, government agencies, and legal entities (Sulistiyan, 2004).

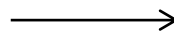
In the process of institutional legalization of the Mapan Maju Farmers Group in Wak Lolang Village, a collaborative governance process has occurred in which there is involvement of several stakeholders and there is also an agreement between these stakeholders. The mapping of actors who are in the process of legalizing these farmer groups according to the legalization stages described above can be concluded in the form of a process in the following figure.

Figure 5. Mapping of Social Network Analysis in Collaborative Governance in the Legalization Process of Mapan Maju Farmer Group in Wak Lolang Village

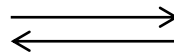


Explanation:

Direct Connection



Indirect Connection



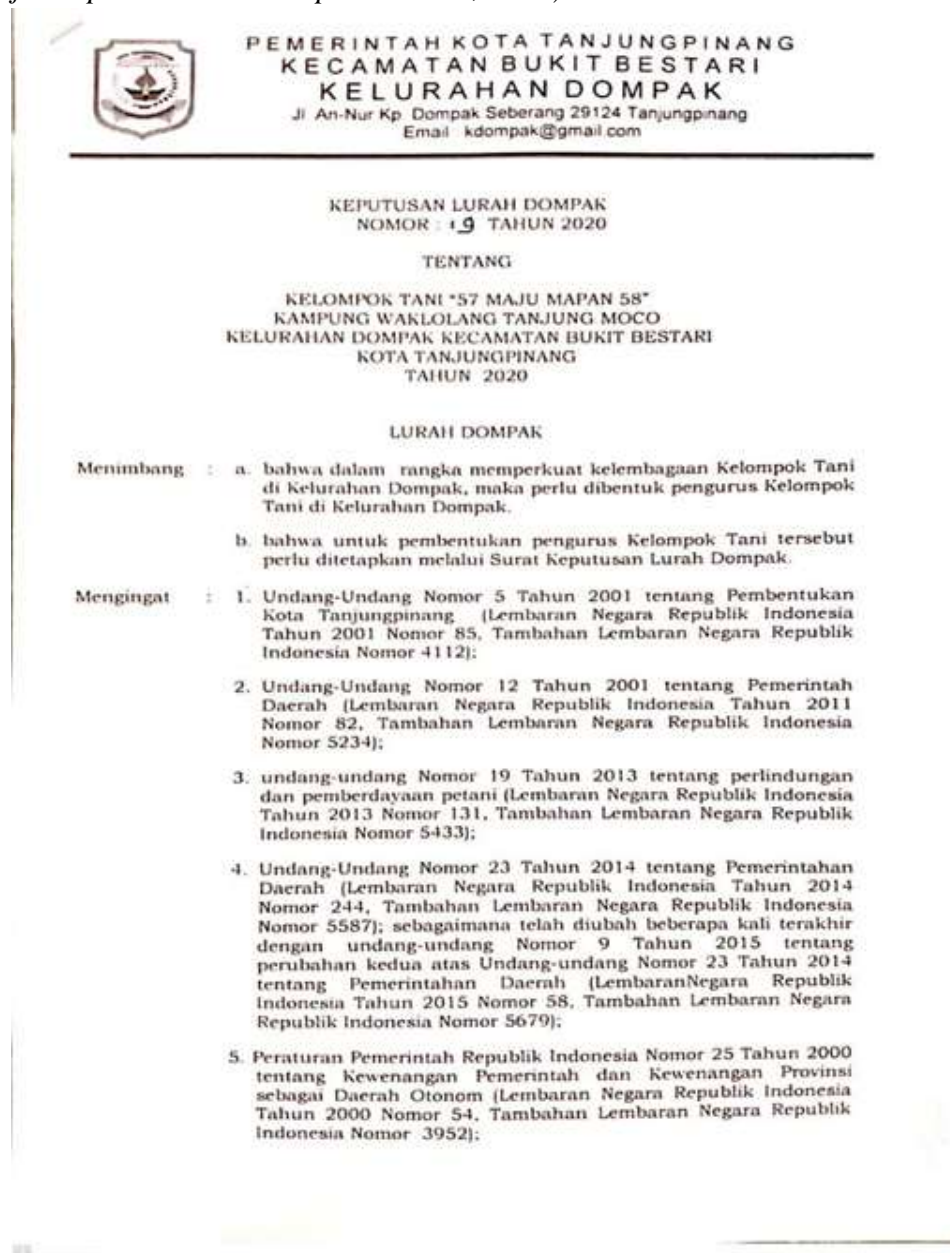
Source: Processed Primary Data, 2020

Based on the picture above, it can be explained that the entity that started this community empowerment based agricultural partnership was the Raja Haji College of Social and Political Sciences as a university institution that partners with farmer groups in Wak Lolang Village. In the early stages of this community empowerment based-agricultural partnership program, the objective of this is to increase food production, which is carried out with programs with an agricultural approach as previously described. However, based on the results of interviews conducted with the Wak Lolang Village farmer group, this group is in better condition if it is formed and organized in a legal organization. So the process of legally forming farmer groups came from a university, namely the Raja Haji College of Social and Political Sciences.

The university together with the Wak Lolang Village Farmers Group held a discussion with the heads of neighborhoods and consulted with the Military District Command-0315 Bintan who was the supervisor of the farmer group. The direct relationship in this context is owned by the Wak Lolang Village Farmers Group, the University is only a facilitator and mediator, so that the relationship is indirect to heads of neighborhoods and the District Military Command 0315-Bintan. Furthermore, after an agreement was reached to legalize

the farmer groups in Wak Lolang Village, it was submitted to the Dompok Sub-District Government. With the Dompok Sub-District Government permission to complete the files and other documents, the Farmers Group submitted a request for formation to the Department Agriculture, Food and Fisheries of Tanjungpinang City. The Department Agriculture, Food and Fisheries of Tanjungpinang City agreed by ordering the Field Agricultural Facilitator to carry out factual verification at the location of the formation of Farmer Groups. Factual verification was carried out by the Field Agricultural Facilitator Officer and resulted in approval for the Dompok Village Government to legalize the Farmer Group. So in the end, the Dompok Sub-District Government issued Decree No.19 of 2020.

Figure 6. Dompok Sub-District Government Decree No.19 of 2020
(Source: Maju Mapan Farmer Group Document, 2020)



6. Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Nomor 82 / Permentan / OT.140 / 8/2013 tentang Pedoman Pembinaan Kelompok Tani dan Gabungan kelompok Tani (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2013 Nomor 1055);
7. Peraturan Menteri Pertanian Republik Indonesia Nomor 67/PERMENTAN/SM.050/12/2016. tentang Pembinaan Kelembagaan Petani (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2016 Nomor 2038);
8. Peraturan Daerah Kota Tanjungpinang Nomor 6 Tahun 2009 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Kecamatan dan Kelurahan Kota Tanjungpinang (Lembaran Daerah Kota Tanjungpinang Tahun 2009 Nomor 6);
9. Berita Acara Rapat Pembentukan Kelompok Tani pada Tanggal 07 Agustus 2020 tentang Pembentukan Kelompok Tani 57 Maju Mapan 58 Kampung Waklolang Tanjung Moco Kelurahan Dompok Kecamatan Bukit Bestari Kota Tanjungpinang.

MEMUTUSKAN

- MENETAPKAN** : SUSUNAN PENGURUS KELOMPOK TANI 57 MAJU MAPAN 58 KELURAHAN DOMPAK
- KESATU** : Menunjuk nama-nama sebagaimana yang tercantum dalam lampiran keputusan ini sebagai Pengurus Kelompok Tani 57 Maju Mapan 58 Kampung Waklolang Tanjung Moco Kelurahan Dompok Kecamatan Bukit Bestari Kota Tanjungpinang.
- KEDUA** : Dalam menjalankan kegiatan, setiap anggota mempunyai kewajiban dan tanggungjawab terhadap kelangsungan perkembangan kelompok.
- KETIGA** : Dalam menyelesaikan suatu permasalahan di dalam kelompok mengedepankan jalan musyawarah, dengan kesepakatan setiap anggota mempunyai hak yang sama untuk memberikan pandangan dan pendapat.
- KEEMPAT** : Setiap anggota Kelompok Tani 57 Maju Mapan 58 Kampung Waklolang Tanjung Moco dalam upaya meningkatkan taraf kesejahteraan anggota berprinsip lebih mengutamakan kebersamaan dan dituntut profesionalisme.
- KELIMA** : Keputusan ini mulai berlaku pada tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan apabila dikemudian hari terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan ini akan diadakan perbaikan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di : Tanjungpinang
pada tanggal : 24 Agustus 2020

LURAH DOMPAK

HERI SUSANTO, S.Sos

Penata

NIP. 19810428 200312 1 006

If further analysis is carried out regarding the stakeholders and their main interests, it can be explained as described in the following table.

Table 1. Stakeholders and Main Interests in Legalization of Maju Mapan Farmer Group in Wak Lolang Village

No		Main Interest	Level of Importance	Role
Stakeholder Organizations				
<i>Direct Primary Stakeholders</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in food production, • Increase in food productivity, • Has legal force legally 	High Importance Low Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing of foodstuffs in the agricultural sector, • Producing foodstuffs in agriculture, • Developing farmer groups to be more independent, • Improve the welfare of farmer group members
Farmers Lolang Maju Mapan Wak Group Village	Dompak Sub-District Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting community empowerment, especially in agriculture, • Realizing food security in urban villages in particular in Tanjungpinang City in general, • Improve community welfare 	Low Importance High Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide guidance to farmer groups, • as a mediator of farmer groups with the Department of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries of Tanjungpinang City, • policy making
3	Neighborhood Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection on the community, especially those who have agricultural businesses, • Strengthening agricultural business in areas at the neighborhood 	Low Importance Low Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out citizen data collection • Become a communication mediator between farmer groups and residents who want to join farmer groups
Indirect Primary Stakeholders				
1	Department of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries of Tanjungpinang City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of farmer groups in Tanjungpinang City, • Data collection of farmer groups in Tanjungpinang City, • Increased productivity of agricultural products, 	High Importance High Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performing empowerment for farmer groups, • Provides understanding of agriculture • Policy setting • Regulator
2	Military District Command 0315 Bintan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community development, • Increasing the community's economy 	Low Importance High Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmer Group Advisor • Facilitator
3	Raja Haji Collage of Social and Political Science (University)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carry out community empowerment programs 	Low Importance High Influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitator, • Mediator, • Partnerships for farmer groups, • Contribute to agricultural processing workers

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2020

Based on the table above, it appears that the main interests and the level of importance and roles of each stakeholder are different, although several entities have intersections in these variables. However, in a collaborative government relationship, some levels need to be seen so that collaborative governance ties are sustainable and have a significant impact. John Wanna (Purnomo, et al, 2018) explained that there are five levels in collaborative governance, namely the highest level at this level there is a high commitment to collaborating, mutually beneficial interactions occur between fellow actors involved in collaboration, substantive togetherness, There is strong cooperation and cooperation between government and non-government institutions. Medium-High Level, at this level occurs when there is a strong orientation, unification of strong actors in the decision-making process, and program implementation, giving the client authority to make decisions. Medium Level, occurs when there is commitment in the presence of many parties. The low-level medium category occurs when the cooperation is oriented only to complete work, while the lowest level occurs when the cooperation regulations have been ignored. Therefore, it is hoped that community empowerment in the form of agricultural partnerships whose output is the legalization of farmer groups is expected to occur at a high enough level so that the relationship between actors can last long and be sustainable.

In the collaborative governance process that is bound in a partnership program, trust or trust must also occur. In the context of Trust, much of the literature strongly suggests that collaborative processes are not only about negotiation but also about building trust between stakeholders (Alexander, Comfort, and Weiner 1998; Ansell and Gash 2008; Beierle and Konisky 2001; Brinkerhoff 1999; Glasbergen and Driessen 2005; Imperial 2005; Murdock, Wiessner, and Sexton 2005; Short and Winter 1999; Tett, Crowther, and O'Hara 2003; Vangen and Huxham 2003b; Purnomo, et al, 2018, Setyadiharja, et al, 2019). This is not to say that building trust is a separate phase of dialogue and negotiation on substantive matters. However, good collaborative leaders know that they must build trust between opponents before stakeholders will risk manipulation (Ansell and Gash, 2008; Purnomo, et al., 2018; Setyadiharja, et al, 2019). Trust is a psychological condition in the form of a desire to accept vulnerability based on positive expectations of the desires or goals of other people's behavior (Rousseau, 2007; Purnomo, et al, 2018; Setyadiharja, et al, 2019).

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

a. Conclusion

During the Covid 19 pandemic that hit Indonesia in general, and in Tanjungpinang City in particular, many sectors were affected including food security. Farmers are one of the parties that have experienced obstacles, on the one hand Farmers are the backbone of foodstuffs in agriculture, but people's purchasing power has decreased during the Covid 19 pandemic. So we need an action that is partnership and also collaborative to solve the problem of food security. One of the programs that can be carried out for this problem is community empowerment, but in this context it is carried out with a partnership and collaboration approach. In the Wak Lolang Village Farmers Group which was later legalized into a Farmer Group called the Maju Mapan Farmer Group, a community empowerment program was carried out by universities and collaborating with parties that are related to two goals, namely realizing food security and also community empowerment. This community empowerment in agriculture has produced significant yields as a guarantee for increased food production in Tanjungpinang City, and from collaborative governance activities with partnerships of various entities, farmer groups in Wak Lolang Village have been legalized as a formal organization established by the Dompak Sub-District Government. Therefore, the community empowerment program for the Covid 19 pandemic should be carried out with a partnership or collaboration approach.

b. Recommendation

This research ultimately provides suggestions, first, government collaboration or partnerships that have been built can continue to be fostered by parties who have become facilitators and also for those who have worked together and helped farmer groups get legalization. Second, farmer groups should always prepare work programs in consultation and coordination with related parties so that farmer groups can develop. Third, Farmers' Groups also expand access to actors who focus on food sales and distribution, so that food production can be distributed and sold optimally, and the availability of foodstuffs in the community is guaranteed.

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